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Stylish Wraps.

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GOODS

An immense stock of

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BOYS' SUITS!

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TAILORS.

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THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XVII.

PENDING MEASURES

BEFORE THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The River and Harbor Bill will be cut down to eight millions. Looking for a site for the proposed New Library—Jay Gould Supporting the Mexican Treaty—Etc., Etc.

WASHINGTON, December 14.—[Special.]—The river and harbor bill will be small this session, probably not over \$8,000,000. Much of this will go to the continuance of work already under way. Little new work will be inaugurated. Last session the committee started out to cut appropriations down below \$10,000,000. It was forced a million or two above this estimate. Hence the spirit of economy is now strengthened by a desire to bring down the average.

For several years past it has been the custom for the committee to receive delegations representing the various interests affected by the river and harbor bill. They came last session from almost every state in the union and occupied many days in the presentation of their petitions. No such delegations will be received this session. The rivers and harbors will have to depend on the progress of their own work.

The committee on coinage weights and measures—To pass Representative Lincoln's bill prohibiting the issue of treasury notes of lower denominations than five dollars and providing for the issue of one, two and five dollar silver certificates.

The committee on commerce—To pass Representative Hoblitzell's bill to promote the efficiency of the revenue marine service.

The committee on agriculture—To pass the bill making the commissioner of agriculture a cabinet officer.

The house committee on appropriations in the District of Columbia and the colonies and districts—To appropriate bills during the present week. The former will probably be reported, so that it may be called up for action Tuesday morning.

Mr. Randall has expressed his determination to get all of the appropriation bills through the house as soon as possible, so that they may be discussed by the senate at an early day.

The interstate commerce bill will be called up for continued discussion when no appropriation bill is before the house. Mr. Reagan hopes to secure action upon the bill as soon as it is introduced.

The oyster beds of the Rappahannock lie in the mouth of the river and off the shores of Richmond, Virginia. The mouth of the river is narrow, and storms are not dangerous. Three canoes with seven men are said to have been sunk near the mouth of the river, and the men drowned. Twelve men who were missed have proved to be all lost.

The river is exceedingly rough in stormy weather, and unsafe even for steam vessels. The oysters are not regularly visited, the oyster beds in the river, and even in small boats, are probably more have lost their lives, but they are not known.

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past week housekeepers
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Goods delivered Free to any
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ITAL PRIZE \$150,000

We hereby certify that we receive the ser-
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of the Louisiana State Lottery Company
in person, and control the Draw-
ings, and that the same are conducted
in a fair and honest manner, and that
we authorize the Company to use
our name in all their advertisements.

G. T. BEAUREGARD, of La., and
JUBAL A. EARLY, of Virginia.

Capital Prize, \$150,000,

Tickets are Ten Dollars only. Halfs

Two Dollars. Fifth Two Dollars. Tenth

One Dollar.

LIST OF PRIZES

Grand Prize \$150,000

Grand Prize 50,000

Grand Prize 20,000

Grand Prize 10,000

Grand Prize 5,000

Grand Prize 1,000

Prizes 500

Prizes 200

Prizes 100

Prizes 50

APPROXIMATION PRIZES

approximation Prizes of 200

" " 100

" " 75

Prizes amounting to \$52,500

for rates to clubs should be sent to the

Academy of Music, New Orleans,

Tuesday, December 16, 1884.

the personal supervision and management

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THE CONSTITUTION.
FOR 1885.The Constitution and the New Year—The
Leading Southern Newspaper—Its
Aims and Purposes—Outlook—
The Great Weekly Edition.

The Constitution will enter the new year in the full tide of prosperity, and better equipped than ever for advancing its place among the progressive journals of the country.

It is the aim of its publishers to make The Constitution a necessity to every intelligent man within its territory. It is a newspaper above everything, and will maintain at any labor and cost its well-earned reputation for carrying the earliest news, the best shape, to its army of readers. It is staunch and steadfastly democratic, fighting always the battles of democracy and rejoicing in its victories. As the leading southern newspaper, its first allegiance is to the south—but readers everywhere may rely on finding it devoted to the interests of the whole country and to the wiping out of all sectional prejudices, or misunderstanding.

The Constitution is printed every day in the year. It employs as staff-writers, or correspondents, the best talent available. Its system of news-gathering, tested by competition in many emergencies, is confessed to be unsurpassed by that of any journal in the country, and equalled by none within its territory. For the coming eventful year it will be better, stronger and brighter than ever, and will be an alert, intelligent and faithful companion for all men of all parties and all sections.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

For one year, every day in the year, \$15. For six months, every day, \$5. For three months, every day, \$2.50. For one month, every day, \$1. For sale on all railroads, and at newsstands in principal cities at 5 cents a copy.

THE WEEKLY CONSTITUTION

One Dollar a Year in Clubs of Five.

The WEEKLY CONSTITUTION is the cheapest paper in America. It consists of 12 pages, and is sold, in clubs of five subscribers, at \$1 a year. During the present year its circulation has jumped from 8,000 to 23,000, and is increasing rapidly.

The WEEKLY CONSTITUTION is carefully edited; every department is made up with care, and special writers employed for the treatment of special topics. Among these writers are "Bill Arp," "Uncle Remus" and "Betsy Hamilton." These writers, on rural life in the south, are without equals.

The WEEKLY CONSTITUTION is a family paper in the best sense of the word. It is so made up as to interest every member of the family, and to insure its welcome at every fireside in the country.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

For one year, \$1.25. In clubs of five or more, \$1 each. In clubs of ten, \$1 each, with an extra copy to the person getting up the club. Send for agents' outfit and specimen copies.

In one or the other of its editions The CONSTITUTION is indispensable to the intelligent people of the south. The news development of the cotton industry, the change of national administration, the rapid adjustment of various political and social problems, will make the next year one of peculiar interest. The CONSTITUTION will be a faithful mirror of the events of the year.

ATLANTA, DECEMBER 15, 1884.

INDICATIONS for the south Atlantic states at 1 a. m.: cloudy weather and rain, southern winds veering to westerly, higher temperature.

In the recent storm along the Rappahannock river, it is certain that there was great loss of life, though probably, not so great as at first reported.

The explosion at the London bridge seems to have been perfectly useless, even from a dynamiter's point of view. No material damage was done, nor did loss to life result. Apart from creating a scare it might as well have never happened.

A CRIMED CONVICT in the Missouri penitentiary has created a sensation by brainwashing of his associates while they slept. Two of them will die, and others are maimed for life. Meantime, it is supposed that the human will be made a trusty.

It is believed that the people of Bibb county and their representatives will reach a compromise upon the county judge bill. The intimation is that the bill will be allowed to lie over until the adjourned session, by which time an understanding will be reached.

WHILE a reporter was sitting in the office of the Commercial cable company, one day last week, the operator asked London the state of the weather. The message went via Canso, Nova Scotia, to London, and back, a total distance of 8,000 miles, in just forty-five seconds.

The Philadelphia Press is very much concerned as to whether or not four seats may be accorded to the south in Cleveland's cabinet. Of one thing, however, the Press may rest assured, with the advent of southern men into the cabinet, the era of commercial politics will be at an end.

AFTER all Mr. Blaine's bluster against the Indianapolis Sentinel, it now appears that he is letting the libel suit drop. The man who will let his alleged wife suffer the mortification of not being recognized in the first trying period of his life, will not face the music, even in a courtroom.

TAZ self-important New Englanders, whose chauvinism is it to think that they are not as other men, and who indulge in Plymouth Rock dinner once a year, are in a quandary as to whether they should invite Mr. Beecher to make his usual address. Since Henry strayed off among the democrats they are afraid of him.

HITHERTO congress has been engaged in the business of admitting new states into the union, but no provision has been made for the abolition of a state. The necessity for such a provision is now seen in the case of Nevada, which was forced into maturity in 1864, and has led a pupine existence ever since. During the last four years the population has steadily decreased, until in the presidential election last month the state cast only twelve thousand votes in all. The tendency of continuing such a state in existence

ONE HUNDRED GEORGIA FARMERS.

The most encouraging news we have printed for many a day was the record of the contestants for the gosspium-phospho premiums, which appeared yesterday. A home company manufactures a fertilizer. It offers \$800 in gold for the best yield made on ground enriched with that fertilizer, and four Jersey bulls for the best yield made by clubs. So that the competition has the effect of a fair.

There were seventy-five farmers who contested for the cotton premium according to the rules. The highest yield was 1,545 pounds of lint cotton to the acre, or 3 1/2 bales of 450 pounds each. The lowest yield was 130 pounds, or a bale to the acre. The average of the seventy-five farmers was 774 pounds or nearly two bales to the acre. To secure this yield he used an average of 888 pounds of gosspium, which cost at his depot, \$15.54. At nine cents his cotton brought \$69.66. Deduct from this the cost of the fertilizer and we have \$44.12 net profit to the acre. The fifty bushels of cotton seed from each acre will pay for the cultivation. At a bale to the acre above the cost of the fertilizer, any farmer can get rich. There are seventy-five farmers who have more than made that average. The returns show that throughout the entire state, \$50,000 bales of cotton were raised on 3,100,000 acres, or less than one bale to 3 1/2 acres. So that the average farmer in Georgia prepares, plants and cultivates seven acres and gets from that large surface just what these seventy-five farmers averaged from one acre.

Here is the secret of farming. It is labor that eats up the profits of the farm. It is labor that exhausts the treasury, that forces the mortgage on the land or the lien on the crop, and that gives the farmer anxiety. It is feeding, and clothing, and paying for the labor, for plowing, for sowing, for fencing, for hoeing that keeps the farmer poor. Now, it is plain that the profits must increase just in proportion as the cost in labor is reduced without reducing the crop. The fewer acres needed to produce a bale of cotton, the less there is of labor to charge up against that bale. Now, here are seventy-five farmers who, average, particularly, two bales to one acre, while the ordinary farmer takes seven acres to get the same amount. In one case, to get a given amount of cotton, one compact, rich acre is prepared and cultivated. In the other, seven acres are fenced in, ploughed, planted, hoed and picked, and no more cotton is obtained than comes from the one acre. It is labor that exhausts the treasury, that forces the mortgage on the land or the lien on the crop, and that gives the farmer anxiety. It is feeding, and clothing, and paying for the labor, for plowing, for sowing, for fencing, for hoeing that keeps the farmer poor. Now, it is plain that the profits must increase just in proportion as the cost in labor is reduced without reducing the crop. The fewer acres needed to produce a bale of cotton, the less there is of labor to charge up against that bale. Now, here are seventy-five farmers who, average, particularly, two bales to one acre, while the ordinary farmer takes seven acres to get the same amount. In one case, to get a given amount of cotton, one compact, rich acre is prepared and cultivated. In the other, seven acres are fenced in, ploughed, planted, hoed and picked, and no more cotton is obtained than comes from the one acre.

This is very puzzling. Senator Bayard is as good—or as bad—a democrat as Senator Lamar, and General Gordon is a good—or as bad—a democrat as Senator Bayard. Consequently all representative democrats of both sections are to be crowded out because they are bourns. No doubt we are bourns ourselves and have no right to make any such comments as we are making; but we beg to inform the independent republican newspaper that if they voted for a democratic president in the fall, they should be given a place in the cabinet of the new president.

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THROUGH THE CITY

VENTS OF INTEREST GATHERED UP ABOUT TOWN.

Occurrences Here and There—In the Courts, at the Capitol, Around the State House and on the Street—Minor News Notes Caught Up on the Sidewalk—Gossip in the Gutter.

Only ten more days until Christmas. The city council will meet this afternoon. The street sweepers did not revolve last night. Chief Connelly will return from Augusta tomorrow.

Yesterday and last night Atlanta had her share of rain.

Bubble coats and umbrellas were in demand yesterday.

There were two interments in Oakland cemetery yesterday.

The home of police commissioners will convene in called session one day this week.

Ellie Cooley, the negro bootblack who was shot in the eye by Ernest White has Sunday, will probably recover.

John Wilson, the engineer who was injured by a severe fall several nights ago, was a little better yesterday.

A special car conveying a party of seven from New York passed through Atlanta yesterday en route to New Orleans.

The Georgia Pacific fast train went out on time yesterday and carried a delegation of Atlanta men to the meeting point on the Main Locomotive car.

There will be a ball, concert and dinner given every day at your dear friends Hillside Jersey farm. Send your orders to Telephone number twenty-two, five calls.

An alarm of fire was turned in from box 42 located at corner Decatur and Ivy street yesterday at noon. The alarm was caused by a burning chimney in the Cleveland hotel.

West Point switch engine went off the track yesterday morning about daylight at the Franklin street crossing. It was caused by an open switch. Forsyth street was blocked out completely.

The Art club will hold a meeting this evening at the residence of Mr. J. H. Porter. One of the features of the programme will be an interpretation of Faust by Dr. Armstrong. The music will be very fine.

The railroad business at Forsyth street crossing is great now and it is almost impossible to use that crossing as a passway. When a man starts across the multiplying of tracks he is almost sure to be stopped by a shunting train before he can get across.

Invitations are out to the marriage of Miss Sallie Dick, of Marietta, to Mr. Clem R. Harris, of this city. The ceremony will take place at the home of the bride on Saturday morning, the 23d instant. Miss Dick is an accomplished and beautiful society lady. Mr. Harris is one of the most popular and highly esteemed young gentlemen in Atlanta.

A street commissioner will succeed Mr. L. B. Nease will be elected during the session of the city council this afternoon.

THEATRICAL TATTE.

Tom Keene's Manager Casts His Eye Over the Dramatic Field.

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"I have no reason to complain of the business since Mr. Keene started out. On the contrary, the receipts have been larger than they have ever been before. I attribute this to the sole efforts of the manager. I have made an effort to apply the modern ideas of dressing and stage appointments to Shakespearean plays."

"I don't see why a manager cannot be substantially repaid by expending an amount of care, money and attention upon a Shakespearean play as upon the current trashy London maledrama. The opportunities of scenic effect and spectacular display in such pieces as Richard III, Hamlet, The Merchant of Venice, Macbeth, etc., are as great as are in any other play. I have experienced the manager has been as such to lead me to believe that the public will liberally patronize any attempt on the part of a manager to take advantage of these opportunities."

"Mr. Keene has been for the last four or five months busily engaged upon Macbeth, which he has long been produced by us in a man's world. I have no objection to the representations of this great tragedy in this country in the shade. Julius Caesar is among the coming revivals in our repertoire. I bought all the properties, costumes, etc., of the Cincinnati festival, and these will all be utilized by me."

"The dramatic business has been as good generally since the season opened as it was a year ago."

"It has not," responded Mr. Hayden. "It has not for two reasons: First—the election has undoubtedly seriously affected the business in the small towns, where the people all take an interest in the political contest. In the city, the political interest does not run so high among playgoers but yet the business has not been good. This I think is owing to the inferiority of the companies on the road. Union Square in New York is to day filled with good companies, and the audience is correspondingly refused to accept positions believing that by holding off they could receive higher terms. They tried to resist the disposition to cut down salaries, manifested by managers. The consequence was that managers were compelled to take anybody that could get and will find a place. The companies now on the road that the grade of man and actress is very much below what it was a year ago."

"The audience rendered Mr. Cook uneasy. He dispatched a message to 126 Marietta street."

"This answer satisfied the master, and holding on to the bridge he accepted some small charge for his trouble from the stranger as he threw himself gracefully in the buggy. When Dr. Cook came in a short time after the man had left, the darky reported the master to him, and nothing more was thought of it until dark, at which time the horse and buggy were found in the yard of the house, and while he and several men were hunting the city for Dunford and the missing horse and buggy. The search continued until midnight and was renewed again yesterday morning, but without effect up to midnight last night. The horse is a chestnut sorrel with a white stripe in the face, we are told, while the buggy is described as being about twenty-five to twenty-eight years of age, five feet ten inches high, will weigh one hundred and sixty to one hundred and seventy pounds, has long hair, smooth face, sandy complexion. He was wearing a black hat, light coat and pantaloons."

Dr. Armstrong was born in Ireland, being graduated by Queen's college, at Belfast. He came to America in 1856. He was in Missouri from 1863 until 1874, when he went to Wheeling. In 1878 he was called to Richmond, and in 1880 to Atlanta, where he has been in the ministry since 1889. He studied elocution under the best teachers for several years, and his delivery is remarkably fine. It is that fact that has led many to think of his connection with the great actors. Many people believe Booth was never captured, and some assert that a sack of sand, and not a man's body, went down into the Potomac on the memorable midnight. Even if that were true, Dr. Armstrong could "prove an alibi" by charged with firing the fatal bullet that ended Lincoln's life.

THEY FOUND FRIENDS.

Two Young Englishmen Admitted as Vagrants Find Friends in Atlanta.

Dave Ross and Edward Gunia were arrested Saturday morning by Special Officer White, by whom they were charged with vagrancy, were released yesterday.

Late Saturday afternoon Mr. J. B. Scarrett and Mr. Thompson, of the two men, learned of the arrest of the two young men, and, before the day was over, they were at once visiting them in their cells. The young men informed Mr. Scarrett and Mr. Thompson that they had been to America about two years, and that they have been living in New York until about two weeks ago when they started south, destination being Montgomery, where one of them has an uncle residing. They stated most positively that they had begged nothing, but had bought all they wanted while on the trip, and declared that they were great spenders, but that they had not been able to get along without some assistance.

Mr. Thompson, who entered them yesterday, said: "You were in Chicago when Mr. McCullough's season was stopped in that city?"

"Yes, sir, I was. Mr. Keene spent some time with Mr. McCullough, and it is his opinion that before very long the great tragedian, if you please, will be in Atlanta again. His trouble is not entirely mental, I believe. I am sure that after he undergoes treatments and has a season of rest, his physical state will become strengthened, and with that strength his other ailments which people think will disappear."

AMENDING RAILROAD LAW.

The Commission Bill Will Probably Go Over Until the Same Session.

It is not believed that there will be any final action taken by the legislature at this session in reference to the railroad commission laws. From a member of the committee the Constitution gathers the intimation that the matter will be put off until the summer session at which time the bill will be introduced.

The questions that the committee raised

are more thoroughly answered by Mr. Folger of the senate than by Mr. Scarrett, who, he desires to press as a substitute for the bill already in.

It provides that the rate making power shall be first in the hands, authorizing them to change the rates now existing. Parties not satisfied with the rates that they make can appeal to the commission. On the other hand, the issue to that tribunal the commission is authorized to adjust the rates as it may see fit.

From that decision either party may appeal to the courts and pending the litigation in the courts the rates established by the commission remain suspended.

The bill for the most part is well drawn and the commission is to be required to make a report to the legislature.

It is not known how the bill is received by the railroads and the commission. It has been ordered printed in the senate.

A PETRIFIED RATTLESNAKE

Found in the Center of a stone Half in a Large Box Car.

Dr. Henry Battie, of Rome, day before yesterday, found a large petrified rattlesnake which was found in the very center of the huge bolder that threw the Georgia Pacific freight train off the track yesterday morning near Birmingham.

The stone which caused the wreck was half as large as a box car and dropped from the railroad. It stopped right on the track just at the edge of the car and when the hand of wreckers began clearing the track they were not able to move the stone. This necessitated its destruction, and with huge sledges and drills the work of destruction was done by the hand of hard labor reduced the stone to powder, and the Air-line passengers were starting to drill the last hole when a blast they detected a large vein, almost a crevice, running entirely across the stone. Experienced had taught them that a blast was useless, and that the easiest and quickest way to open the stone was by frequent blows on or near the vein. The men were shouting and a half dozen men with heavy sledge hammers mounted the stone, and ranging themselves along the line of the vein began striking heavy blows. They all struck at the same time, and the stone was broken in the middle, and the desired effect was obtained. The stone parted on a straight line almost in the middle, and the two pieces fell apart. The surfaces were smooth and even except near the center, at that point one side was a hollow, while the other side was a "bulge" or "stand out." The workmen at first paid no particular attention to this bulge.

"As I live, that's the spirit of John Wilkes Booth!"

The stranger was not the first who has made upon the wonderful resemblance which Dr. Armstrong bears to the members of the Booth family, and who, on circumstantial evidence, could almost be convicted of being the arch conspirator who was killed by his pursuers and whose body was sunk in the Potomac.

Dr. Armstrong first came to Atlanta

The Constitution received a letter from Richmond declaring that he was John Wilkes Booth.

The writer said: "You will recognize the fact that he is enough like Edwin Booth to be his brother. He is about the size of John Wilkes Booth, and he limps over the ground just as Booth did. He has a scar on his neck just as Booth had. Do not be deceived by the fact that he has a growth daughter. Remember it is twenty years since the assassination."

He was flattened out and was nearly as large as a man's hand. The mouth was very large and the forked tongue was there, and he had a spotted appearance and to those around him almost expected to hear it hiss, see it move or give forth a rattle. Soon after the discovery was made, Dr. Battie, who was on the scene, told the workmen to come up and see what was detained at the place, came up and seeing the snake, offered the workmen a liberal reward to take it out for him. The task was begun, but the snake did not appear anxious to give up its stony bed, and was broken in two places. The three pieces, however, were taken out, and the workmen had them.

The snake was embedded almost in the center of the stone. The stone was half as large as a box car, and evidence of the vein was seen until more than four-fifths of the stone had been broken in all sides, and pieces in which the snake was found. Now that the snake is in the rock and how long has it been there? Mr. Warren Jordan, who may be found at Mr. Jerry Lynch's, was also present when the snake was taken out and saw it was very heavy.

HUNTING FOR THREE HORSES.

A Young Man Buries a Horse From Livery Stable and Fails to Come Back.

Captain Aldridge, acting chief of police, yesterday sent telegram out of Atlanta on every wire to the railroads and to the telegraph offices to the effect that he was not to be called to the rescue of any horse.

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Two Young Englishmen Admitted as Vagrants Find Friends in Atlanta.

Dave Ross and Edward Gunia were arrested Saturday morning by Special Officer White, by whom they were charged with vagrancy, were released yesterday.

Late Saturday afternoon Mr. J. B. Scarrett and Mr. Thompson, of the two men, learned of the arrest of the two young men, and, before the day was over, they were at once visiting them in their cells. The young men informed Mr. Scarrett and Mr. Thompson that they had been to America about two years, and that they have been living in New York until about two weeks ago when they started south, destination being Montgomery, where one of them has an uncle residing. They stated most positively that they had begged nothing, but had bought all they wanted while on the trip, and declared that they were great spenders, but that they had not been able to get along without some assistance.

Mr. Thompson, who entered them yesterday, said: "You were in Chicago when Mr. McCullough's season was stopped in that city?"

"Yes, sir, I was. Mr. Keene spent some time with Mr. McCullough, and it is his opinion that before very long the great tragedian, if you please, will be in Atlanta again. His trouble is not entirely mental, I believe. I am sure that after he undergoes treatments and has a season of rest, his physical state will become strengthened, and with that strength his other ailments which people think will disappear."

AMENDING RAILROAD LAW.

The Commission Bill Will Probably Go Over

Until the Same Session.

It is not believed that there will be any final action taken by the legislature at this session in reference to the railroad commission laws. From a member of the committee the Constitution gathers the intimation that the matter will be put off until the summer session at which time the bill will be introduced.

The questions that the committee raised

are more thoroughly answered by Mr. Folger of the senate than by Mr. Scarrett, who, he desires to press as a substitute for the bill already in.

It provides that the rate making power shall be first in the hands, authorizing them to change the rates now existing. Parties not satisfied with the rates that they make can appeal to the commission. On the other hand, the issue to that tribunal the commission is authorized to adjust the rates as it may see fit.

From that decision either party may appeal to the courts and pending the litigation in the courts the rates established by the commission remain suspended.

The bill for the most part is well drawn and the commission is to be required to make a report to the legislature.

It is not known how the bill is received by the railroads and the commission. It has been ordered printed in the senate.

IS IT BOOTH?

DR. ARMSTRONG'S STRANGE RESEMBLANCE TO THE ACTOR.

A Stranger Sees Him and is Strangely Impressed—Description of the Points of Resemblance Between the Distinguished Divine and the Great Tragedian.

Yesterday a stranger sat in a pew at St. Philip's Episcopal church.

Chance placed a Constitution man beside him.

